

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 141

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONNIE SOGGAN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE WHITE COCKADE.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 22d street, corner of Eighth
avenue.—LOVE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OLIVER TWIST.—AGENT
CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
FRENCH THEATRE.—English Opera.—BOHEMIAN GEL.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUMPTY.
Matinee at 3.
NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
PARIS AND HELEN.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.
IRVING HALL.—BLIND TOM'S CONCERT. Matinee at 2.
STEINWAY HALL.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—ELIZAB.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FAUCET,
at 3.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
COMEDIES, ETC.—GRAND DUKE "G."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 254 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING, ETC.
TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, ETC. Matinee at 2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
HENRY DUNBAR—JENNY LIND.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS—THE IMPROBABLE.
DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—PANOPIA OF
CALIFORNIA.
HALL, 854 and 856 Broadway.—PANOPIA OF THE WAR.
Matinee at 2.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 20, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable last evening, yesterday evening, May 19.
The American impeachment verdict engaged the attention of the Paris press. Hungary seeks to participate in a general European naturalization treaty with the United States.
Consolidate 94 1/2, a 94 1/2, money. Five-twentieths 71 1/2, a 71 1/2 in London and 76 1/2 in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse dull.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned until Thursday.
In the House, after the transaction of some private business, a motion to adjourn till Friday was made and lost. Mr. Morgan then read the copy of a telegram sent by Mr. Woolley, the impeachment witness, to Mr. Bingham at eleven o'clock on Monday morning from Willard's Hotel, asking to be informed at what time he would be examined. Mr. Schenck said that he had yesterday expressed to the Managers his belief that Mr. Woolley would attend and testify. No quorum being present the House soon adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Board of Health, at its meeting yesterday, ordered back to quarantine the brig Dirigo, which arrived at this port on the 15th inst., on the ground that there had been previous to her departure from Matanzas a contagious disease on board, of which two persons died. According to the mortality report of the Board of Health for the week ending Saturday, the 16th inst., there were 410 deaths in New York and 149 in Brooklyn; the death rate in this city being 25.06 in 1,000 yearly, and in Brooklyn 25.15 in 1,000 estimated on the census of 1865.
The Spanish iron-clad war steamer Tetuan and the French transport European arrived at this port recently and are now lying off the Battery, the Tetuan intending, however, to proceed to the Navy Yard at an early period.
A meeting of the citizens who hold claims against the Mexican government was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few days ago, at which some indignation was expressed at the ready settlement of the English and Spanish Convention bonds and the apparent ignoring of American claims by the Mexican government. Steps are being taken to secure their rights by co-operative measures.
A novel engine, driven by electricity, was exhibited before a large and intelligent audience at the College of the City of New York yesterday afternoon. It is the "electro-magnetic" engine can be brought to do all its inventor claims for it the days of steam, as a motive power, are numbered.
The institution for deaf-mutes located at Washington Heights celebrated its fifty-second anniversary yesterday afternoon. The election of officers, distribution of reports and the usual class exercises were the features of the day.
A meeting of coal cartmen was held last evening at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-second street, to make arrangements for the organization of a protective union. Owing to the limited notice of the meeting and the small number present, it was decided to postpone the organization to a subsequent meeting, which was arranged for next week.
In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the case of Morgan S. Smith against Mary Anne Smith came up on a motion to set aside the decree of divorce granted to plaintiff in December, 1866. The plaintiff has since married and has one child by his second wife, while his first wife is left to take care of five of his children. Fraud is alleged in obtaining the divorce. The case yesterday was postponed until June 15, at the request of the defendant. Morgan L. Smith, the plaintiff, was a general in the army during the war and more recently Consul of the United States at Honolulu.
The trial of Callcott, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third collection district, and Allen, ex-Deputy Collector, charged with frauds against the government, was yesterday resumed in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judges Nelson and Benedict. The examination of the witnesses consumed the session and the court adjourned till noon to-day.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention, it is apparent, will make the removal of Johnson the test of party fidelity. We may safely predict, therefore, that, with the meeting of the High Court on the 26th inst., on a presentation from the House Managers, the vote on the ten remaining articles will be further postponed, subject to the pleasure of the House; and that the case will be deferred until sufficient additions of radical Senators from the South shall have been made to secure a conviction against all contingencies. Johnson will then be removed, and Wade, who in this event has an important role to play, will very soon make it known. With Wade in the place of Johnson the coast will be clear, and the ruling radical faction of Congress may do just what they please.
The removal of Johnson is held by the leading radicals to be necessary to make sure of the way the result, "by hook or by crook," will be a sure thing. For instance, the spoils of the whiskey rings alone are set down at a hundred millions—an electrifying fund of which the radical lobby drummers have made some startling insinuations in reference to this impeachment. This is something to fight for; but great as are the temptations of the thirty thousand offices subject to the President's dispensation, and the larger spoils of these whiskey rings, with Wade in the White House, an infinitely greater power may be wielded over the campaign in full blast and at white heat; that there is an evident popular reaction which threatens the downfall of radicalism, and that the excitement of the canvass are pushed here and there into electrifying fights and lawless mobs. How easy upon these pretences, in behalf of law and order and the public safety, it will be for President Wade, in the absence of Congress, to proclaim the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the substitution of war-

boat Abraham Leggett. Decree was granted against the bark as being in default, with reference to a commissioner to ascertain the amount of damages to be awarded.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Edward Lutton pleaded guilty to stealing a trunk containing \$120 worth of clothing. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

The steamship Herman Livingston, Captain Eaton, will leave pier 26 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, Ga.

The stock market was dull, but firm, yesterday. Government securities were very strong and excited. Gold closed at 129 1/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the delegates at Chicago yesterday considerable excitement was evoked at the rumor that Grant intended to decline a nomination. Very few of the delegates believed it, however, and General Grant's father denied it in a speech. The fight for the Vice Presidency between Fenton and his opponents is very bitter. The Wade men claim eighty-four votes on the first ballot, while Fenton's adherents claim one hundred. An effort is being made to have the recent Senators rid out of the party, but it is believed a more moderate course will prevail. Carl Schurz is to be temporary chairman of the Convention to-day, and the permanent chairman is as yet undecided.

Mr. Dent denies having stated that General Grant had written a letter declining the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Chicago Convention. The report, however, remains still undecided, although its originator may possibly have been some other person. The members of General Grant's staff profess to know nothing about it and the General himself is considerably harassed by anxious inquiries after the truth.

The Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention met in Chicago yesterday. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was chosen temporary chairman and John A. Logan permanent President. The latter declined, however, and Governor Fairchild was continued in office. Resolutions were enthusiastically adopted recommending General Grant as their choice for President and denouncing the recusant Senators. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

A Hancock club has been organized by the democracy in Portland, Me.

Governor Fenton has declined to receive Joseph Brown, convicted of the murder of his little daughter, Angie Brown, at Canaan, and he will be hanged at Hudson on Saturday week.

In the Methodist General Conference at Chicago, yesterday, memorials and petitions were presented favoring the union of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches. They were referred to a committee of five. A resolution was offered for the organization of additional conferences in the South. The two delegates from the Evangelical Association were formally introduced and addressed the Conference, expressing the desire of the Association for a closer union.

The Canadian militia are ordered to be ready for active service. It is supposed that General O'Neill contemplates a raid.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday failed to pass the bill abolishing the State constabulary over the Governor's veto.

The graves in a cemetery at Danvers, Mass., were shamefully desecrated by parties unknown, recently. They were dug up, the silver plates on the coffins were stolen, and the bones of the skeletons were sold for manure.

The steaming Belle Porter exploded her boiler on the Ohio river, at Saline landing, on Sunday. Four persons were killed and one was fatally injured.

Outside the Constitution—The Shadows of Coming Events.

"Old Thad Stevens," "the Old Man," or the "Old Commoner," as his admirers delight to call him, the bold and outspoken radical leader of Congress, through the war and since the war of the late rebellion, has repeatedly declared that the legislation of Congress in the work of subjugating the rebel States and in behalf of their restoration has been of necessity to a great extent "outside the constitution." This is true, and it is true that the necessity pleaded was satisfactory to the people of the loyal States during the war, for the boldest measures looking to the suppression of the rebellion. Nay, after the rebel States had laid down their arms it was generally held by the great Union party of the war that the terms of their restoration to Congress were at the discretion of Congress, under the great idea that the very groundwork of the constitution is the integrity and sovereignty of the Union. That the two houses of Congress, in their measures of reconstruction, have pushed this idea so far "outside the constitution" as to alarm the "loyal North," we have seen in the elections of 1867 and 1868; but we have not yet seen any indications of a retreat by Mr. Stevens and his radical followers from their extreme and revolutionary designs.

This is a significant fact. There is no purpose among the radicals to fall back. They have gone too far to recede. They will carry out their programme at all hazards, inside or "outside the constitution." Andrew Johnson blocks the way. Their impeachment has failed; but they are still resolved upon his removal. The Board of Managers of the House, reserving to themselves in behalf of the House the right at any time before the final vote to alter or amend their indictment, are at work again. The Chicago Convention, it is apparent, will make the removal of Johnson the test of party fidelity. We may safely predict, therefore, that, with the meeting of the High Court on the 26th inst., on a presentation from the House Managers, the vote on the ten remaining articles will be further postponed, subject to the pleasure of the House; and that the case will be deferred until sufficient additions of radical Senators from the South shall have been made to secure a conviction against all contingencies. Johnson will then be removed, and Wade, who in this event has an important role to play, will very soon make it known. With Wade in the place of Johnson the coast will be clear, and the ruling radical faction of Congress may do just what they please.

The removal of Johnson is held by the leading radicals to be necessary to make sure of the way the result, "by hook or by crook," will be a sure thing. For instance, the spoils of the whiskey rings alone are set down at a hundred millions—an electrifying fund of which the radical lobby drummers have made some startling insinuations in reference to this impeachment. This is something to fight for; but great as are the temptations of the thirty thousand offices subject to the President's dispensation, and the larger spoils of these whiskey rings, with Wade in the White House, an infinitely greater power may be wielded over the campaign in full blast and at white heat; that there is an evident popular reaction which threatens the downfall of radicalism, and that the excitement of the canvass are pushed here and there into electrifying fights and lawless mobs. How easy upon these pretences, in behalf of law and order and the public safety, it will be for President Wade, in the absence of Congress, to proclaim the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the substitution of war-

law at the discretion of the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States! Under this process the elections, if necessary, may be controlled as completely as Marshal Bazaine managed the election in Mexico, whereby Maximilian the First, and the last, was made Emperor "by the will of the people."

The Parliament has not the least idea of giving up its conflict with the King, and in the reliable but reticent General, who is the main stay of the Parliament, we may yet have an American Cromwell, "with all the modern improvements." In the very beginning of this conflict at Washington the prophetic "old commoner" warned "the man at the other end of the avenue," of the usurpations and the fate of Charles the First. The parallel so far is wonderfully suggestive. The more violent and extreme revolutions and reactions of the terrific French Revolution we may still escape, as we have to this point avoided; but still the transitions from the King to the Convention, from the Convention to the Directory, and from the Directory to the Consulate and the empire, were but French modifications of the English conflict, beginning with the first Charles and culminating in Cromwell. So we may say that with Wade as President, under some American variations of the programme, we shall have both the Long Parliament and the French Directory in Congress, and the three Consuls—Wade, Stevens and Grant—operating together, with Grant patiently awaiting the occasion which will compel him to re-enact the rôle of Cromwell and Napoleon.

To "quiet and honest people," as the amiable Lincoln would express it, such things in this country may seem past all belief; but so with many philosophers were considered the warnings of our late gigantic civil war, until the echoes from Fort Sumter startled us "like a fire bell in the night." From our subsequent experience, embracing the revolutionary advances of a hundred years of peace, we ought to be prepared for anything. We have heard that the unfortunate Buchanan, shortly before vacating the White House, remarked, with a downcast face, "We are going to have two republics or an empire. The constitution is broken and we are gone." "Old Buck" never dreamed of saving the Union "outside the constitution," and so he had determined to "let it slide." "Old Thad" and the radicals, "outside the constitution," on the other hand, having realized a power equal to all emergencies, are resolved to hold on, republic or empire.

The Coming Revolution in England.

The Disraeli Cabinet, according to our latest news, has sustained another and damaging defeat. To those who have been paying any attention to the current of events in Great Britain it has been abundantly manifest that Mr. Disraeli, notwithstanding his unquestioned talent and genius, has been found sadly wanting in the circumstances. No doubt his hands have been bound, the oligarchy to which he is bound hand and foot is heavy and hard to move. He knows what is wanted now, as he has known any time these last twenty years; but a proud and privileged class is never willing, even after a timely warning, to give up its rights. Mr. Disraeli has served the party not wisely, but too well, and even now, no doubt, with many pleasant reminiscences of the past, he shrinks from finally breaking with those who have made and permitted him to be what he is. In this Mr. Disraeli has unquestionably made a mistake. He has more brains than any half dozen of those who recognize his lead; he is not without warm friends among the more thoughtful and daring men of the liberal ranks. A bold stroke at this particular juncture was expected by those who have watched and who have reached that point of belief at which they felt justified in trusting their man. The bold stroke is yet wanting, and the result is that while his enemies grow stronger and become more compact his friends and followers sicken and die away.

We were not so much surprised at his failure in the matter of the Irish Church. It was a strangely mixed question. The move of Gladstone was so bold and daring, and was, besides, so thoroughly unexpected, and so thoroughly unjustified by the antecedents of the liberal chief, that Mr. Disraeli could not but be bewildered, and for the simple reason that he knew not what to ask his followers to do. It was a surprise, and Mr. Gladstone had the full advantage of it, as was expected both by him and his friends. It was different, however, with this Scottish Reform Bill. All the particulars of the bill are of the Ministry's own making. The feeling which has existed in Scotland in regard to the various provisions has been known to Mr. Disraeli since the moment it was read in the House of Commons, which is now many weeks ago. The Scottish members have been open mouthed on the subject. Public meetings have been held in various parts of the country and in almost all the cities and towns of the kingdom, protesting against its provisions. Mr. Gladstone, in his Reform Bill, had provided that Scotland should receive seven additional members, not through the enlargement of the present House of Commons, but at the expense, or, rather, enforced sacrifice of certain over-indulged English constituencies. The little kingdom is not without its grievances; but it has a quiet and determined way of its own of demanding justice. It knows the value of waiting, and it seldom waits to no purpose. Mr. Disraeli ought to have known all this and fashioned his policy accordingly. He has not done so. On the contrary, he has ignored all the demonstrations which have taken place in the interval since the bill was introduced and persisted in his original policy. The result has been a failure which a little more skill and determination on his part might have avoided. The worst part of the whole affair is that he has very unnecessarily contributed to Mr. Gladstone's success.

After all, however, these party gains and party defeats are trifling in comparison with the great fact that England is now in a process of change which is completely to alter her character as well as her constitution. The struggle which is now in progress has had no parallel since the revolution which began even before 1628 and which did not end till 1688—a revolution which involved the death of the King and the destruction of the monarchy, the establishment and destruction of the Commonwealth, the restoration of a monarchy almost as absolute and somewhat more foolish and vicious than that

which at so much cost of blood and treasure had been swept away, the destruction of the monarchy again and the establishment of a system of government which cunningly but somewhat inconsistently attempted to reconcile all the existing orders and interests of the three kingdoms. That system has lasted, with some little tinkering in the interval, for well nigh two hundred years. The world, however, has been marching on during all these years. A new world has sprung up on the American Continent—a new world guided and controlled by the will of the people—the success of which year by year echoes loudly over Great Britain and over Europe. France has passed through a great revolution—a revolution which, in spite of its many faults, has resulted in the permanent establishment of the power of the people. In recent years Germany has followed France, Russia is preparing to follow Germany, Austria is making liberal strides, and even Turkey is striving to become constitutional. All old things are passing away. All things are becoming, as they must become, new. Great Britain feels this, and is already yielding to the force of the current. How things are in the three kingdoms we know. Whether they are tending in a secret which is as yet concealed in the womb of the future.

Party Journalism—A Disgrace to the Country.
Our quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies are had enough now, and we have recently had occasion to show that, as our whole periodical literature is degraded from the moral character, simplicity and purity that distinguished it in the past, so it has a downward tendency, and is launching on those slippery ways of vice in which the impulse already gained forces it to go inevitably to the end of the bad career and smash as it may. But what are the vices of our periodical literature compared with those of party journals? What is the degradation of the periodicals that is not forgotten when we contemplate the depths to which the party press can go? There is in all vice, says Donne, one phase "so excellently best, that hate toward that breeds pity toward the rest." Contemplating the course of our city party journals, which are the types of all our party journalism, one can but sneer at the poor little efforts of the monthlies and weeklies to be broadly disgusting or plausibly indecent. For what is the feeble dream of some driveller in a quarterly against all religion unless an evidence of the eccentricity of the writer? What is the exuberant warmth of style in a magazine article but a sign that some writer or publisher counts too much on the false taste of the public? However we may deride these things as taken by themselves, they seem venial—seem mere nothing of impropriety—when considered by comparison with the coarse and frightful manifestations of the political dailies; the outbursts of ruffianly temper in which a party writer uses epithets in the same spirit in which the midnight murderer uses a bludgeon or a slungshot; the working of fierce malice that insinuates infamous utterances against a man's good name by the same impulse that in other times puts poison into his cup.

But a short time since we had all the Jefferson Bricks of our city press on their good behavior. Martin Chuzzlewit was here, and they wanted to show him what improvement he had made in their manners since his former visit. They wanted to impress him with a sense of their respectability, good morals and fine language. During his readings they acted with some success the part of civil and cleanly members of society, indulging, perhaps, now and then in something striking, just by way of showing their strength in style. Thus one of the leading party organs improved the occasion by denouncing as "a liar" one of the most distinguished men in public life in this State. Another made a pillory of its unclean columns on which to set up as "a drunkard" the foremost soldier of the age and the hero who led our armies to victory in the great struggle that saved the nation. These samples of vigor and depravity did very well for the time. When, however, all the Jefferson Bricks together united to give a complimentary dinner to Martin on the occasion of his departure for home, then, inspired with Delmonico's "ale or viler liquors," with his lager beer or his very cheap sherry, Jefferson was suddenly found to be more on his mettle than his good behavior—to be, in fact, just the fellow that Martin had first known him, with no other change than that all his bad points were confirmed and aggravated by increasing years. Immediately it was seen that the old vocabulary had been fermenting only to become fiercer, and it burst the bung one day with dreadful clamor. Quite consistently the more intense spirit was found to flow from the quill of that Senior Jefferson who presided at the dinner and sat with Martin on his right hand and Jefferson Junior on his left. His common style being simple scurrility—it being his habit to express difference of opinion in no other way than by disparagement, vilification and detraction; his mildest dissent being vituperation, stigma and calumny—what words, what style, what means were left to such a writer by which to vent a fresh fury? None but to outrage propriety in a less reckless form than usual, even, and to transfer his malignant audacity of speech from his usual subjects to men whose names while in his senses he dared never mention save with decorum and respect. Hence he assailed the seven Senators of the republican party who stand peculiarly distinguished for purity of purpose and incorruptible honesty, as "recrants," "outcasts," "dastards;" as men with whom none could associate without contamination; as men of "infamous notoriety," Judases; nay, as assassins whose acts might bear comparison with the deed of Wilkes Booth.

And these are the mentors of a moral age; these are the instructors of the time, the censors, the self-appointed castigators of vice and evil, the moderators! There have been great eruptions lately at Vesuvius and in the Sandwich Islands, but none with such a sulphureous and abominable odor, none with such a glimpse of the infernal regions, as this eruption of the bad temper of Jefferson Brick. All this is the reaction from his temporary good behavior; the result of a festive dinner and Delmonico's wine. The next Legislature should pass a law to prevent Delmonico from furnishing dinners to the editors of the party press, especially just before a Presidential election.

Mr. Washburne's Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Washburne has taken the first step in an important movement in this country by introducing a bill in Congress to construct a telegraph line from Washington to New York for public use and under the direction of the Post Office Department. We urge Mr. Washburne not to let his bill be smothered or unnecessarily delayed; for there has been no measure brought before Congress which is likely to be of so much value to the country as this. By the provisions of the bill, which we published yesterday, it will be seen that telegraphing between Washington and New York and the intermediate stations will be under the management of the Post Office Department, and that messages will be sent for the public just the same as letters are now by that department. It is proposed to greatly reduce the cost of telegraphing—that is to say, at a cost only of one cent a word, provided, however, that no message shall be less than ten cents, and that there shall be charged two cents for delivery and a three cent stamp put on each message. This is to be for all distances. The Postmaster General may reduce these rates if any other telegraph line should charge less. News telegrams for publication may be transmitted at fifty per cent reduction of these rates. Accompanying the bill is an able and elaborate report, showing that although the world is indebted to the genius of an American citizen, Professor Morse, for the practical development of the electric telegraph as a means of communication, and although the first line on his plan and under his direction was built with money furnished by Congress, the telegraph system has made less progress toward perfection and has been practically of less value to the masses of the people in our country than in any civilized country on the globe. The report shows this by reference to what has been done in other countries, and then calls attention to what is about to be done in Great Britain through the bill lately introduced in Parliament to place the whole telegraph system of the kingdom under the government. The line proposed by Mr. Washburne's bill is only an experiment, but there can be no doubt of its success if Congress has the good sense to pass the bill. Indeed, we regard it as the beginning of a complete revo-

Our Abyssinian Correspondence.

We published on Monday a graphic and entertaining description, by our Abyssinian correspondent, of the meeting between the King of Tigre and Sir Robert Napier at Mai Debar, with the leading events which preceded the fall of Magdala. The British commander-in-chief set out on this meeting with a column of six hundred infantry, three hundred cavalry, a small party of engineers and four twelve-pounder pieces of artillery. King Cassa came to it escorted by at least three thousand men, horse and foot—or rather mules, ponies and foot—mingled in strange confusion. Most of the natives were armed with firearms, muskets and fowling-pieces of every make and fashion. They also carried sword and shield. The rest were armed with spears. The coarse, white-brown cotton cloth worn by the footmen; the red ends to the cloth and collar with long ends of some fur distinguishing the chiefs; the lion's mane worn around the neck of every great warrior; the richly colored, long broadened silk costumes of men of more importance; the red, green or violet velvet mantles of a few very great men; the light colored silk handkerchiefs and the white metal tiaras of the generals, as well as the variety of British uniforms and the scarlet trappings of Sir Robert Napier's elephants, must have heightened the picturesque effect of the display, of which the large scarlet tent of the King was the central point. The formal nothing to which the conversation in public between the King of Tigre and the British Commander-in-Chief was confined were followed by a more serious discussion of matters of interest at a private interview. The King desired the assistance of Sir Robert against his rivals for the throne of Abyssinia, Menelik, King of Shoa, and Gobazzi, King of Lasta. Shoa and Lasta were independent kingdoms until conquered by the late Theodoros. As soon as Menelik and Gobazzi discovered that the star of Theodoros was on the wane, each aspired to the imperial mantle which was fast slipping off his shoulders. Our correspondent anticipated a very pretty little triangular duel between Cassa and his two rivals when the British army evacuated the country. Now that the Abyssinian war is ended, the Emperor committed suicide, and the British actually leaving the country, we find that, notwithstanding Sir Robert's diplomatic refusal at the military council to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of Abyssinia, the choice of Theodoros' successor has been determined by British authority, that the dynasty of the defunct monarch is declared extinct, and that Gobazzi, of Lasta, has been named and is to be crowned king, and that Abyssinia will become virtually a British province. The precedents of the history of British domination abroad have not been violated.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in Favor of the Alaska Purchase.

General Banks, as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill on Monday providing for the payment of seven million two hundred thousand dollars to Russia for the Alaska purchase. There was a minority report of the committee against the appropriation of money for this purchase. The minority make a weak argument against the acquisition of this Territory, and reiterate the stale twaddle about icebergs, savages and climate there; but they lose sight of the fact that the country, and especially the group of islands stretching across the Pacific, will be worth ten times over the purchase money within a short time, for telegraphic purposes with China, Japan, East India, Russia and other Asiatic countries. Telegraph cables can be laid from one continent to the other by the Alaskan Islands more easily than the Atlantic cable was laid. In fact, no cable over a few hundred miles in length would be required by that route to bring us in instant communication with all parts of Asia. The Russian purchase is valuable in many other respects, but for this object alone it is, as we have said, worth ten times the amount to be given. We hope Congress will pay no attention to these small, narrow-minded men who cannot see beyond their noses, and appropriate the money forthwith, as recommended by the majority of the committee.

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lution in the use and operation of telegraph. Nor can this change be delayed long until Congress even be stupid enough to reject Mr. Washburne's admirable bill. The time has come when this mighty agent of civilization and progress must be made more generally useful and cheap for all the people, and when government must control it for the public good, as it now does the postal system. Mr. Washburne has begun a great work and he should follow it up with untiring zeal.

The Gettysburg Springs in Congress.

It is refreshing to find that after all the excitement and fatigue, the dust and turmoil of impeachment, the attention of Congress has been diverted to the newly famous Gettysburg springs. We have seen a list including the names of almost all the leading radicals in Congress attached to a strong recommendation of an enterprise recently set on foot for the purchase of the Theological Seminary and its adjacent grounds in the vicinity of the medicinal springs discovered on the battle field of Gettysburg. A large number of Congressmen unite in soliciting "the co-operation of public-spirited citizens everywhere," as well as of Wall street capitalists, with a view to the enlargement of the Seminary buildings for the accommodation of the thousands who desire to visit these springs and the now historic surrounding scenes.

If the Gettysburg waters shall prove to possess but half the wonderful healing virtues attributed to them by chemical analysis, we shall not be surprised if the public respond readily to this appeal of the Congressmen, and we shall expect to find the Congressmen themselves among the first to set the example of resorting to Gettysburg. Not a few of these Senators and Representatives surely need all the healthful cleansing and purifying influences which can possibly be attained. Senator Nye may have water enough on the brain, but a little water on his stomach also will not hurt him. Senator Wilson may hope that the Gettysburg water may operate favorably for his ambition as candidate for the Vice Presidency. Ex-Governor Yates and ex-Governor Sprague may find that these springs will beneficially aid them in adhering to the cold water resolutions which one at least of these ex-Governors confesses it to be so difficult to keep. That Frelinghuysen should join in recommending the Gettysburg water is quite natural, for he has never been addicted to the use of anything but water, sometimes qualified by a little Jersey milk. Hulburd can sweeten his draughts of the water with forty cents' worth of candy. Van Wyck needs this new medicinal fluid to clear his brain. Garfield needs it also to clarify his muddled notions of finance. We are happy to see that Washburne feels his need of a bath after having rolled in the mire of his dirty squabble with Donnelly. We can only account for the omission of the name of Donnelly in this list in favor of the Gettysburg springs by supposing that he probably thinks nothing would avail for him but the stronger waters of the Arkansas sulphur springs. Ben Wade signs the recommendation, although he must be conscious that all the mineral springs in America may be ineffectual to cure him of the damning disgrace of his recent vote in favor of impeachment. Logan also signs the recommendation, and, perhaps, if he uses the water freely the gas which it is said to generate will be a desirable substitute for the gas of his Western stump speech eloquence. Speaker Colfax recommends the Gettysburg water probably because he imagines, not unreasonably, it can restore and keep order better than he ever could. Morgan and Conkling recommend it, and it may cure them of the mental blindness which prevented them from seeing that the majority of voters in the Empire State were heartily opposed to impeachment. Finally, Schenck recommends it, in the hope, no doubt, that it may wash away the blood which he saw, or thought he saw, would flow from the President's acquittal.

POOR PIERCE.—Retirement and quiet agree very well with Buchanan and Fillmore. Why does not poor Pierce take a hint from their example and keep himself out of sight altogether? He ought to go to Gettysburg and clear up his muddled pate with the wonderful water.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is a record of the temperature for the past twenty-four hours as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building: 4 A. M. 69 3 P. M. 59 9 A. M. 67 6 P. M. 57 12 M. 61 12 P. M. 57

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Forty-eighth Annual Election of Officers.—The "Regular" Ticket Victorious.
The Mercantile Library Association held its forty-eighth annual election for a full board of officers yesterday, at its rooms, Clinton Hall. The polls were opened at eight o'clock A. M. and closed at nine o'clock P. M., and though there was every indication of a heavy vote if the "line" could be taken as a criterion throughout the day, the vote was exceedingly light in comparison with some former years. There were but two tickets in nomination, the "regular" and "opposition," the former being the ticket made by the outgoing officers, the latter the workers for the projected new régime.

The rival factions have held their caucuses during the past two weeks with a regularity and enthusiasm that would have been commendable in a national campaign club, the "regulars" meeting at Currier's, 764 Broadway, and the opposition at No. 770. The following are the two tickets voted on yesterday and last night:
Regular nomination.—For President, Charles F. Allen; for Vice President, M. C. D. Borden; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. McCallis; Recording Secretary, William L. Bailey; Treasurer, William Armstrong; Directors, Harvey H. Woods, B. W. Southwick, A. B. Carpenter, John Rodgers, Samuel Putnam, A. S. Burniston and John R. Lawrence.
Opposition nomination.—For President, George C. Lee; Vice President, Seymour A. Bunce; Corresponding Secretary, William G. Davies; Recording Secretary, William Laurent Bailey; Treasurer, W. J. Harris; Directors, Thomas J. Townsend, J. C. Williams, J. W. H. Smith, W. H. Satterlee, George G. Mackenzie, W. H. Cary, William E. Webb.
Last night the vestibule of Clinton Hall was literally crammed with voters and "workers," all of whom were as earnest and diligent as though endeavoring to win the Chicago Convention with a display of power. Captain McCaffrey, of the Fifteenth precinct police, with a squad of twenty men, and detectives Barker and Hansen, were on duty, and in the course of the day and evening accompanied a large number of about twenty pickpockets. One gentleman was relieved during the afternoon of a watch. For two hours previous to the closing of the polls intense excitement prevailed, but the friends of the "regular" ticket were most demonstrative and sanguine.

The vote canvassed for President was as follows: Allen, 458; Lee, 380; Allen's majority, 78; scattering, 29. Total vote polled, 867. At twelve o'clock last night the vote for the other officers had not been canvassed, though so far as it had progressed the appearances were that the Allen ticket had been victorious through. A little doubt was entertained as to one or two of the districts, as there were quite a number of "splits" on both tickets.
Last year the vote polled exceeded two thousand, and on that occasion the opposition elected Recording Secretary and one member of the Board of Directors.